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Note verbale dated 2 April 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The office of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations presents its complements to the Office of the President of the Security Council, (Jordan) and, with reference to the twenty-sixth Arab Summit held in Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt on 28 and 29 March 2015, has the honour to attach herewith five letters addressed to the President of the Security Council, in addition to resolutions 627, 620, 623, 625 and 624 of the Council of the League of Arab States (see annex) regarding:

- The occupation by Iran of the three Arab Islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa
- Solidarity with and support to Lebanon
- Dangerous developments in the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Libya

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 2 April 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

2 April 2015

League of Arab States
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations

On instructions from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution 627 entitled "The occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 26th session at the summit level, which was held at Sharm el-Sheikh on 28 and 29 March 2015 (see annex). We draw your attention to paragraph 12 of the resolution in which the Council of the League requests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council should be informed of the importance of maintaining the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab islands and the United Arab Emirates regains its full sovereignty over them.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and the aforementioned resolution to be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Nasria Elardja **Flitti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

The occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa

The Council of the League at the summit level,

Having considered:

The note of the Secretariat,

The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

Guided by previous summit resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 510 of the Sirte summit (22nd ordinary session) dated 28 March 2010, regarding the occupation by Iran of the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the United Arab Emirates: the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa,

Reaffirming the resolutions adopted and the communiqués issued on the same matter by the Council at the ministerial level, the most recent of which were resolution 7875 (143rd ordinary session) of 7 September 2014 and communiqué No. 195 (143rd ordinary session) of 9 March 2015,

Decides

1. To reaffirm without qualification the absolute sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and to support all peaceful measures and means adopted by the United Arab Emirates to regain its sovereignty over the occupied islands;

2. To denounce the continued consolidation by the Iranian Government of its occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which can only undermine security and stability in the region and pose a threat to international peace and security;

3. To condemn the building by the Iranian Government of housing facilities to settle Iranians on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates;

4. To condemn the Iranian military manoeuvres being conducted also on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, namely, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and in those islands' territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the United Arab Emirates; and to request that Iran desist from such violations and acts of provocation, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign State; do not promote confidence-building; threaten security and stability in the region; and endanger the security and safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

5. To condemn the opening by Iran of two offices on the island of Abu Musa, which belongs to the United Arab Emirates, and to call upon Iran to close down those illegitimate facilities and respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory;

6. To denounce and condemn the planned fact-finding visit of the members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee of the Iranian Consultative Assembly to the occupied islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, namely,

the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, an act that would violate the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory and would be inconsistent with attempts to find a peaceful settlement; and to call upon Iran to desist from taking such provocative steps;

7. To commend the United Arab Emirates on its initiative to find a peaceful and just settlement to the question of the three occupied islands (the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa) with the Islamic Republic of Iran;

8. To appeal once again to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates, refrain from trying to impose a fait accompli by force, desist from establishing any installations there for the purpose of modifying the islands' demographic structure, revoke all measures unilaterally taken and remove all installations built by Iran on the three Arab islands, inasmuch as such measures and claims are null and void, lack any legal effect, do not detract from the established right of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands and are acts that run counter to the provisions of international law and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and to call upon the Iranian Government to adopt peaceful means for resolving the existing dispute over them in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice;

9. To express the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will reconsider its position of rejecting the effort to find a peaceful solution to the question of the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice;

10. To call upon Iran to translate its stated desire for improved relations with the Arab countries and for dialogue and détente into practical measures, both in word and in deed, in the form of a genuine response to the earnest appeals launched by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, and by the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, friendly nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, calling for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied islands by peaceful means in accordance with customary practice and the covenants and rules of international law, either through direct, earnest negotiations or through recourse to the International Court of Justice, with a view to building trust and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;

11. To have all Arab States undertake, in their contacts with Iran, to raise the issue of that country's occupation of the three islands in order to stress the need to end it, based on the fact that the three islands are occupied Arab territory;

12. To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council of the importance of maintaining the issue on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab islands and the United Arab Emirates regains its full sovereignty over them;

13. To request the Secretary-General of the League to follow up this matter and report to the Council of the League at its next session.

(Summit resolution 627 — 26th ordinary session — 29 March 2015)

2 April 2015

League of Arab States
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations

On instructions from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution 620 entitled "Solidarity with and support for Lebanon", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 26th session at the summit level, which was held at Sharm el-Sheikh on 28 and 29 March 2015 (see annex). We draw your attention to paragraph 2 of the resolution, in which the Council of the League affirms its support for Lebanon's call on the international community to implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and paragraph 6, in which the Council welcomes General Assembly resolution 69/212 of December 2014 regarding the oil slick on Lebanese shores. The latter resolution requires Israel to provide financial compensation for the damage inflicted upon Lebanon during Israel's bombing of the Jiyeh electric power plant during the July 2006 war.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and the aforementioned resolution to be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council under the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Nasria Elardja **Flitti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

Solidarity with and support for Lebanon

The Council of the League at the summit level,

Having considered:

The note of the Secretariat,

The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

Resolution 7738 (141st ordinary session) dated 9 March 2014 on the negative and dangerous repercussions of the Syrian displaced person crisis on Lebanon,

The Council's resolutions at the ministerial level, the most recent being resolution 7863 (143rd ordinary session) dated 7 March 2015,

The recommendation made by the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the ministerial level on 7 September 2014,

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, the most recent being the Kuwait summit (2014), particularly resolution 599 (25th ordinary session) dated 26 March 2014, concerning support for the Lebanese Army,

Noting the latest domestic, regional and international developments involving Lebanon,

Recalling the relevant international resolutions, to which the Lebanese Government remains committed, particularly the entirety of resolution 1701 (2006), which is based on Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

Decides

1. To reaffirm full Arab solidarity with Lebanon; to provide political and economic support to Lebanon and its Government in order to safeguard Lebanese national unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over its entire territory; to emphasize the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or recover the Lebanese Shab'a Farms, the hills of Kafr Shuba and the Lebanese portion of the town of Ghajar; to uphold their right to use all available legitimate means to resist any aggression; and to emphasize the need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation. The latter is a right enshrined in international instruments and the principles of international law. Acts of resistance therefore cannot be considered acts of terrorism.

2. To support Lebanon's call on the international community to implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), which is based on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), by putting a definitive end to Israel's violations and constant threats against Lebanon and its civilian facilities and infrastructure.

3. To welcome and endorse the conclusions adopted by the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, the most recent of which was held in Berlin on 28 October 2014.

4. To commend the national role of the Lebanese Army and security forces in maintaining domestic stability and peace and supporting efforts to extend the

Lebanese Government's sovereignty as far as its internationally recognized borders; to commend the sacrifices made by the Lebanese Army in its fight against terrorism and terrorist and *takfirist* organizations, including the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Nusrah Front; to condemn the reprehensible attacks against several areas of Lebanon; to welcome the assistance provided to Lebanon by friendly countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, which has donated $4 billion; to urge all States to emulate that initiative in order to strengthen the Lebanese Army's capacity and enable it to act as the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon; and to condemn the abduction of two Lebanese soldiers by ISIL and the Nusrah Front in August 2014 and demand their release in order to thwart the schemes of those wishing to ignite domestic and regional strife.

5. To condemn all of the criminal acts, armed deployments and terrorist bombings that have targeted several areas of Lebanon, killing many innocent civilians; to reject all futile attempts to sow discord, undermine the foundations of coexistence, civil peace and national unity and disrupt security and stability; to emphasize the need to combat extremism, fanaticism and *takfirism*; to cooperate and coordinate fully in order to fight and eradicate terrorism; to eliminate the sources of terrorist financing; to cooperate by sharing information and expertise, building capacity, and holding accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and those who incite violent and destructive acts that endanger peace and security; and to tighten sanctions against them and take preventive measures in that regard.

6. To commend Lebanon's steadfast resistance to the ongoing Israeli aggression, particularly the July 2006 aggression; to pray for God's mercy on the souls of the Lebanese victims; to stress that the Lebanese people's cohesion and unity in confronting and resisting the Israeli aggression are a guarantee of the country's future, security and stability; to characterize Israeli crimes as war crimes whose perpetrators must be prosecuted; to hold Israel fully responsible for its attacks and prevail upon it to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and its citizens; to welcome General Assembly resolution 69/212 of December 2014 regarding the oil slick on Lebanese shores, which requires Israel to provide financial compensation for the damage inflicted on Lebanon when Israel bombed the Jiyeh electric power plant during the July 2006 war.

7. To condemn Israeli land, sea and air violations of Lebanese sovereignty, including:

- The Israeli penetration of Lebanese society through the planting of agents and propagation of espionage networks;
- Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereign and economic rights in its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, its water resources, and its oil and gas resources located in its maritime areas;
- The all-out electronic warfare which Israel is waging against the Republic of Lebanon, as reflected in the growing number of towers, antennas and devices for observation, spying and surveillance, all of which are intended for piracy and espionage against all Lebanese communication and data networks;

- Israel's refusal to hand over complete, accurate information and maps pertaining to the locations of all unexploded ordnances, their quantity, and the types of cluster bombs which it dropped indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during its attack on Lebanon in the summer of 2006.

8. To underscore the following points:

- That there is a need to safeguard Lebanon's unique pluralistic formula, which is based on equality between Muslims and Christians, religious coexistence, dialogue, tolerance and mutual acceptance; to condemn its diametric antithesis, namely such nihilist terrorist organizations as ISIL and the Nusrah Front, whose crimes against humanity mimic Israel's exclusivist policies based on the Jewish character of the State and its acts of hostility against Arab Muslims and Christians.

- That the Lebanese Government must be supported in its policy of promoting Lebanon's Arab and international presence and spreading its message of cultural diversity, particularly in confronting Israel; that minorities must be protected as original, fundamental components of the social fabric of the States in the region; that minority rights must be safeguarded and attacks against them prevented; and that such crimes must be characterized as crimes against humanity.

- That the Lebanese Government must be supported in complying with its constitutional obligation to reject resettlement and uphold the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes; and that the Palestinian people and leadership deserve credit for their unequivocal and consistent rejection of the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon.

- That the Lebanese Government must be supported in its efforts to follow up on the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two associates, Sheikh Muhammad Ya'qub and the journalist Abbas Badruldin, in order to free them, hold accountable officials of the former Libyan regime, and close the case.

9. To welcome the following:

The commitment of the Lebanese Government to comply with the authoritative international resolutions and to bring to light the facts surrounding the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and members of his entourage, and to do so without politicization or reprisal, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace.

- The efforts of the Lebanese Government and people, despite the country's limited resources, to host Syrians and Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria; to emphasize the need to assist Lebanon in that regard, to share the burden, including the numbers of refugees involved, and to stem the growth of the problem; to emphasize that the presence of those displaced persons in Lebanon is temporary, in the light of the existential threat that it poses to the country; to make every effort to ensure they return to their homes as soon as possible; to commend the Lebanese Government's intensive attempts to reduce the number of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and to guarantee the security of both Lebanese and Syrians; and to reduce the burden borne by the country and

its economy, as Lebanon finds itself on the brink of a social, economic and security cataclysm that endangers its very existence.

- The initiative taken by Lebanon to appeal to the International Criminal Court prosecutor to bring charges in respect of Israel's war crimes in Gaza and the ongoing crimes against humanity committed by terrorists in Iraq.
- The Lebanese Government's efforts to develop and implement its economic reform policy and foster sustainable economic growth in order to modernize the national economic structure, preserve its stability and enhance opportunities for growth.
- The ongoing dialogue among Lebanese political stakeholders, a dialogue aimed at resolving their differences, easing political tension, promoting national reconciliation and coexistence and advancing the work of Government and national institutions in order to preserve Lebanon's unity, security and stability.
- The efforts of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat of the League of Arab States; and the efforts of the Arab ministerial delegation headed by His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, in support of the Lebanese Republic.

(Summit resolution 620 — 26th ordinary session — 29 March 2015)

2 April 2015

League of Arab States
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations

On instructions from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution 623 entitled "Dangerous developments in the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 26th session at the summit level, which was held at Sharm el-Sheikh on 28 and 29 March 2015 (see annex). We draw your attention to paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the resolution in which the Council of the League reaffirms that the Security Council should bear fully its responsibility to respond to all developments in the Syrian crisis, and to implement its relevant resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and the aforementioned resolution to be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Nasria Elardja **Flitti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Dangerous developments in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Council of the League at the summit level,

Having considered:

The note of the Secretariat,

The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

Recalling previous summit resolutions, including resolution 554 of the Baghdad summit (23rd ordinary session) dated 29 March 2012, resolution 578 of the Doha summit (24th ordinary session) dated 26 March 2013 and resolution 600 of the Kuwait summit (25th ordinary session) dated 26 March 2014; all resolutions on the same matter adopted by the Council at the ministerial level, the most recent of which was resolution 7872 (143rd ordinary session); and the communiqués issued by the ministerial committee on the situation in Syria,

Reaffirming its unwavering position in support of the unity, stability and territorial integrity of Syria,

Taking into account the statements made by the heads of delegations and the Secretary-General of the League,

Decides

1. To express its profound concern at the worsening of the Syrian crisis and the grave repercussions thereof for the future of Syria and its security, stability, national unity and territorial integrity, and at the severe human suffering endured by the Syrian people because of the intensification of the destruction, violence, killing and the horrific crimes committed against civilians, in flagrant violation of human rights principles and international humanitarian law, and the sustained increase to which that intensification has led in the number of those who have been displaced or made refugees, both in Syria and neighbouring countries;

2. To reaffirm once again that the Security Council should bear fully its responsibility to respond to all developments in the Syrian crisis; to request the Secretary-General of the League to continue consultations and remain in contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy for Syria, Mr. Staffan de Mistura, as well as all the relevant parties, with a view to making progress towards the adoption of a joint action plan that will ensure the resolution of the Syrian crisis by political means, in accordance with the communiqué of the first Geneva conference issued on 30 June 2012 and so as to fulfil the aspirations of the Syrian people, in all its components;

3. To welcome the outcomes of the Cairo and Moscow meetings and the efforts made at those meetings to revive the process aimed at reaching a negotiated political solution to the Syrian crisis on the basis of the communiqué of the first Geneva conference, while stressing the importance of coordinating the various efforts being made at the Arab and international levels to achieve that goal;

4. To reaffirm the substance of Security Council resolution 2209 (2015) in which the Security Council condemns the use of toxic chlorine gas in Syria, reiterates that no party in Syria should use, develop, produce, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons, and stresses that those individuals responsible for the use of such weapons must be held accountable;

5. To reaffirm the necessity of complying with Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) on the deteriorating situation of human rights in Syria, and to call on the Security Council to shoulder its responsibility to implement those resolutions and take the measures required to impose an immediate ceasefire and a halt to hostilities, so as to facilitate relief operations and enable convoys carrying humanitarian assistance to reach all besieged and devastated areas of Syria;

6. To commend the decision of Kuwait to host the third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria on 31 March 2015; call on donor States to fulfil quickly the pledges they made at the second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, which was held on 14 January 2014 with the support of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, particularly the pledges made to provide the necessary assistance to the countries neighbouring Syria and other Arab States that are hosting Syrian refugees and displaced persons, in order to help them bear the burden of providing those persons with urgent relief and humanitarian assistance; and request the Secretariat to continue working with those States that are hosting Syrian refugees and displaced persons, particularly the neighbouring States of Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, in order to provide them with the assistance they need;

7. To welcome the chairing by the Arab Republic of Egypt of the 26th summit of the ministerial committee on Syria, and to express great thanks to the committee for its efforts under the leadership of His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, who chaired the 25th summit;

8. To request the ministerial committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue to work and consult with the relevant regional and international parties concerning developments in the situation in Syria, and to make recommendations on future Arab action in that regard to the Council of the League at the ministerial level.

(Summit resolution 623 — 26th ordinary session — 29 March 2015)

* Lebanon reaffirms its position of keeping its distance from the Syrian crisis and that it hopes for Syrian reconciliation and encourages a political solution in Syria.

2 April 2015

League of Arab States
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations

On instructions from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution 625 entitled "Dangerous developments in the Republic of Yemen", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 26th session at the summit level, which was held in Sharm el-Sheikh on 28 and 29 March 2015 (see annex). The resolution emphasizes that the Arab States stand firmly alongside Yemen and support its constitutional authorities, particularly His Excellency President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour. They fully welcome and support the coalition's military operations in defence of the legitimate authority in Yemen, and call on States members and on the international community to provide the necessary political, security, economic and financial support.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and the aforementioned resolution to be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Nasria Elardja **Flitti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Dangerous developments in the Republic of Yemen

The Council of the League at the summit level,

Having considered:

The note of the Secretariat,

The note of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the League, dated 8 March 2015,

The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

Having heard the address of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Yemen and the statements made by heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,

Decides

1. To assert its ongoing support for the constitutional authorities represented by His Excellency President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour of the Republic of Yemen and his patriotic endeavour to preserve the Yemeni State and institutions and to re-launch the political process; to reaffirm, in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementing mechanism, their support for the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference, which were endorsed by all Yemeni parties; and to reaffirm the contents of the pertinent resolutions adopted by the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Council of the League of Arab States and the Security Council, all of which support constitutional authority in Yemen and condemn and sanction any party that hinders or undermines the political process;

2. To reaffirm the need for a full commitment to preserving Yemen's unity and territorial integrity; respect for the country's sovereignty and independence; rejection of any interference in its domestic affairs; support for the Yemeni people's aspirations for freedom, democracy and social justice; and action to enable the Yemeni people to achieve the comprehensive development towards which it strives.

3. To reject and condemn the steps taken by the Houthi group in an act of unilateral escalation, steps that amount to a coup, ignore constitutional authority and the popular will as expressed in the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference, and obstruct the political transition process.

4. To fully welcome and support the military operations in defence of legitimate authority in Yemen undertaken, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Yemen, by the coalition composed of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and a number of Arab States. Such action is grounded in the Arab Treaty of Joint Defence and Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. It stems from the coalition's responsibility to preserve the safety, national unity, sovereignty and independence of the Arab countries.

5. To express the hope that the emergency military operations will restore safety and security to Yemen under its constitutional leaders, and will counteract any attempt on the part of the Houthi group, with the backing of foreign parties, to undermine the security of Yemen, the region and the Arab nation and endanger international peace and security by thwarting the will of the Yemeni people, sowing discord and destroying the county's social fabric and national unity.

6. To demand that the Houthi group immediately withdraw from Sana'a and other towns, and from Government institutions and facilities; restore normality in the capital and other governorates; and return its heavy and medium weapons to the legitimate constitutional authorities.

7. To respond swiftly to the Yemeni President's call for a conference aimed at political dialogue to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the Gulf Cooperation Council, with the participation of all Yemeni political actors committed to the security and stability of Yemen; and to commend the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud of Saudi Arabia, for announcing that he will host that conference in Riyadh;

8. To welcome the statement of the President of the Security Council dated 22 March 2015, which, first, requires the Houthi group and their allies to bring an end to their repeated attacks on all Yemeni governorates, particularly Ta'izz and Aden, and respond to the appeal of the Yemeni President to preserve constitutional authority and implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and the Security Council resolutions in support thereof, and, second, imposes intensified sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against all parties that violate the resolutions of the Security Council and assist the Houthi militias.

9. To stress that all Arab States members of the League stand by the leaders and people of Yemen in their ongoing open war on terrorism and piracy.

10. To stress the need for swift measures to tackle the difficult and serious humanitarian situation facing Yemen. Humanitarian conditions and living standards have deteriorated. The country's plight has become particularly acute and dangerous owing to the growing number of people in urgent need of immediate emergency humanitarian assistance; 16 million people now face an acute and dangerous shortage of food and medical care.

11. To call on States members and on the international community to provide the necessary political, security, economic and financial support in order to enable the Republic of Yemen to confront the challenges it faces, swiftly meet the country's development needs, ensure stability and complete the arrangements for the success of the transitional phase.

(Summit resolution 625 — 26th ordinary session — 29 March 2015)

* With regard to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution, Iraq rejects military intervention on the part of any State in the affairs of any other State, and calls for dialogue and mutual understanding in order to resolve the situation.

* The position of the Lebanese Republic regarding the issue of Yemen is as follows: Lebanon endorses the consensus Arab position, which supports constitutional authority in all Arab States and calls for peaceful political solutions to Arab crises and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Arab States. Lebanon therefore emphasizes the need to pursue any position that enjoys consensus at the Arab level, and rejects any step that fails to secure Arab consensus or agreement. Lebanon stresses the need to swiftly establish a joint Arab force in order to preserve Arab national security and combat terrorism.

2 April 2015

League of Arab States
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations

On instructions from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution 624 entitled "Dangerous developments in Libya", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its 26th session at the summit level, which was held at Sharm el-Sheikh on 28 and 29 March 2015 (see annex). We draw your attention to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution. In the former, the Council of the League welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolution 2214 (2015), by which the Security Council calls upon the United Nations committee established to monitor the arms embargo to consider expeditiously requests for arms and materiel submitted by the Libyan Government in order to enable it to combat terrorism. In the latter, the Council of the League calls on the Security Council to establish a mechanism to prevent the transfer by sea and by air of arms and materiel to terrorist organizations and groups that continue to undermine the capacities of the Libyan people and claim lives.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and the aforementioned resolution to be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council under the item on the situation in the Middle East, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Nasria Elardja **Flitti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Dangerous developments in Libya

The Council of the League at the summit level,

Having considered:

The note of the Secretariat,

The report on the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

The declaration adopted by the 25th ordinary Arab summit held in Kuwait on 26 March 2014;

Reaffirming its commitment to the resolutions and declarations of the Council of the League concerning developments in the State of Libya, the most recent being resolution 7806 (142nd ordinary session) dated 7 September 2014, resolution 7552 (extraordinary session at the ministerial level) dated 15 January 2015, and resolution 7873 (143rd ordinary session) dated 9 March 2015;

Welcoming the resumption of the Libyan national dialogue in Morocco under the auspices of Special Representative Bernardino León, and welcoming the positive atmosphere during those sessions;

Welcoming and supporting the meeting of Libyan political parties hosted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and convened under the auspices of Special Representative Bernardino León;

Commending the work of Nasser Al-Kidwa, the Secretary-General's envoy on Libya;

Endorsing the efforts made by Arab States within the United Nations, particularly the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as the Arab State member of the Security Council, efforts that led to the submission to the Security Council of a draft Arab resolution on combating terrorism in Libya and, hence, to the adoption of Security Council resolution 2214 (2015);

Commending the efforts of the transitional Government of Libya to combat the terrorist organization known as ISIL, groups that have pledged allegiance to that organization and other individuals, groups and entities associated with Al-Qaida in Libya,

Decides

1. To reaffirm the need to respect Libya's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refrain from intervening in its domestic affairs, preserve its political independence, commit to comprehensive dialogue between political forces that renounce violence and extremism, and support the political process under the auspices of the Special Representative of the United Nations in Libya.

2. To offer its full political and material support to the legitimate Government and provide it with any necessary assistance with a view to maintaining and safeguarding Libyan sovereignty, including by supporting the national army so that it can continue working to eradicate terrorism and establish security in Libya.

3. To welcome Security Council resolution 2214 (2015), adopted on 27 March 2015, which had been submitted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab State member of the Security Council, with a view to combating terrorism

in Libya. That resolution calls on the United Nations committee established to monitor the arms embargo to consider expeditiously requests for arms from the Libyan Government to enable it to confront terrorism.

4. To call on the Security Council to establish a mechanism to prevent the transfer by sea and by air of arms and materiel to terrorist organizations and groups that continue to thwart the Libyan people and claim lives.

5. To enable the diplomatic representatives of the legitimate institutions, namely the House of Representatives and the Government established by it, to fulfil their functions in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

6. To express its grave concern at the continuation of armed confrontations and the increasing activity of non-State militias, and to denounce, in particular, the heinous crime perpetrated against Egyptian nationals in the town of Sirte and the bombings that killed dozens of Libyans and Egyptians in the town of Qubbah. Those bombings were perpetrated by ISIL with a view to making Libya into a third base, in addition to Iraq and Syria, plunging the entire region into a full-scale war.

7. To reiterate its call for support for the Libyan Government's efforts to secure its borders with neighbouring States with a view to stemming the flow of terrorist groups, drug and arms traffickers and illegal migrants.

(Summit resolution 624 — 26th ordinary session — 29 March 2015)

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* The State of Qatar entered a reservation to the resolution.